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FEDERAL COMMENT

★

The dinosaur was a very large beast and in its day a very fearsome
one.

It no longer exists because—among other things—it reacted too
slowly to an antagonistic environment. The nerve messages that made its
central system aware of danger, the act of decision made as a result of
these messages and the return impulses sent to initiate action all took
too long. So good-bye to the dinosaur. Or was it?

Might not today's Wireless Institute be likened to that prehistoric
monster? Does not its present administrative organisation look remark-
ably like the sluggish nervous system of our late and unlamented beast?

Even a very cursory glance at the present mechanics of the Institute
must show that it does.

If you as an Institute member are concerned with such things—as you
should be—then you will know that some three or four years ago a
proposal for Federation was put before the Federal Council. It has been
discussed at each annual Federal Council since then and will undoubtedly
be so again in Brisbane this Easter. The prime objective of this proposal
was to simplify and streamline procedures and decision making within
the Institute so that it could function as a dynamic entity.

The proposal was a bold one. The number of difficulties to be over-
come in making it a reality were many. To a large degree these difficulties
have been resolved. Right here and now we need from you—yes, you,
not the other bloke—how you would like this Institute of ours to be—
alive and active and aggressive as it could be if we were united or like
the dinosaur—extinct.

HAROLD L. HEPBURN, FEDERAL VICE-PRESIDENT, W.I.A.

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SX28 RECEIVER MODIFICATIONS

A. C. HAWKER,* VK3IB (Ex VK1AC, VKOAB, VR1B, VR3H)

HEREWITH are details of the circuit modifications which have been carried out on the SX28 receiver in use here. This assumes you already have the original circuit schematic as found in the instruction book for the SX28 or SX28A.

The audio choke CH2 and associated capacitor C43 which comprise the bass audio filter have been removed as I personally found the filter to be of little real value and seldom used it. Its switch, SW10, has been replaced with a d.p.d.t. toggle which serves to transfer the audio input from the diode (a.m.) detector to the product detector and at the same time provide h.t. to the b.f.o. and product detector in the s.s.b. position. Make sure all the audio leads to this switch are in shielded lead.

The original a.v.c./b.f.o. function switch will need to be removed and replaced with one having four-pole, three-way capacity. A.v.c. "on" becomes "a.v.c. 1" (fast), a.v.c. "off" remains the same and "b.f.o. on" is now "a.v.c. 2" (slow). The attack time of the a.v.c. circuit is a little slow at 40 milliseconds but quite acceptable as the recommended attack time for s.s.b. A.v.c. action should be between 10 and 200 milliseconds. With values shown, the decay rate is 1 second in the slow position and 68 milliseconds in fast operation. These figures might be improved by experiment with other values and circuits but I find them very satisfactory indeed. The fast a.v.c. position is to be preferred for a.m. signals whilst the slow position gives more satisfactory control of s.s.b. and c.w. copy.

With the circuit as shown the "S" meter functions also on c.w. or s.s.b. provided the a.v.c. switch is not turned to the off position. I find there is absolutely no leakage from the b.f.o. into the a.v.c. circuit with the product detector provided reasonable care is taken with the shielding and layout of components. The screened lead to the b.f.o. pitch capacitor has been replaced with a length of co-axial cable and two plates have been removed from the variable condenser in order to provide finer adjustment. A larger knob on the b.f.o. pitch control is also of some advantage. The drive spindle of the bandspeed control has been carefully ground down to approximately half the original diameter, resulting in an improved tuning rate. On the 20 metre bandspeed dial this results in a rate of about 50 Kcs. per revolution of the tuning knob as about 100 Kcs. before.

R6 and R71 in the 6SA7 oscillator circuit plate supply have been removed or shorted out and this point returned to 150 volts regulated. I found that substitution of R31 with a VR150/30 regulator tube worked out just right with the existing 4K resistor R32.

You may need to experiment a little with the coupling capacitor to the product detector from the plate of the last

i.f. amplifier V6. I discovered that 1 pF. was about right in my case. The usually recommended value of 10 pF. was found to be too large and resulted in overload of the product detector with considerable distortion and difficulty in resolving s.s.b. signals.

The amplified a.v.c. to the mixer and both r.f. stages has not been disturbed and still functions in the original manner. The modified i.f. a.v.c. circuit to V5 (6L7) as shown in the diagram provides all the benefits of "hang" a.v.c. quite adequately and efficiently holds down between-signal noise on c.w. and s.s.b.

The modification of the audio end of the receiver was forced upon me by a burnt-out loud-speaker transformer and having no suitable push-pull replacement available at the time. However, I feel the change is well worthwhile despite possible reluctance at first to interfere with hi-fi possibilities of the existing 8 watt push-pull 6V6 output stage. One major advantage is the immediate reduction in h.t. drain by about 40 milliamps and less heat generated internally by the extra 6V6 and the rectifier. Furthermore, the power transformer runs cooler and removal of one 6V6 frees a socket for the VR tube which can then sit conveniently next to the rectifier. I found it was possible to feed the remaining 6V6 plate supply from the output of the filter choke without the latter heating too badly—this may prove an essential move in any case since the hum might prove objectionable with the single-ended output stage fed direct from the input capacitor. I find the audio quality still very good on b.c. reception and 4 watts is still plenty of output if you want it. A small loud-speaker transformer easily replaces the old push-pull one and the 3.2 ohm output winding is connected to one pair of the original output terminals. This move has the advantage of being able to feed a loud-speaker voice coil directly without the necessity of an additional matching transformer as was required before to match either the 5K or 600 ohms output.

The 6CS7 (V12) phase splitter is replaced with a 6JS7 and the socket rewired accordingly. Another possibility here is to retain a twin triode stage using one half as the audio amplifier and the other for a crystal calibrator but it would most likely be necessary to change to a tube having separate cathodes such as the 6SL7. I had already added a 100 Kcs. crystal calibrator previously employing a 6AU6 tube mounted atop the main tuning capacitor compartment so did not adopt this method which would have probably been a better arrangement. Mine is the standard calibrator circuit found in most copies of the A.R.R.L. handbook. I have fitted a small on/off switch for the calibrator mounting snugly between the "S" meter and the main tuning dial. Mounted symmetrically between the two tuning dial ecut-

cheons on the opposite side I have placed a matching control which sets the muting level which is about to receive mention below.

Excellent stability is retained during transmission periods by opening the grounded end of the r.f. gain control (R2), thus allowing the local oscillator and b.f.o. to run continuously. Use of the original standby switch which interrupts the h.t. supply centre tap is hopeless as the drift is intolerable for s.s.b. vox operation. The addition of another variable resistor as a muting level control (about 5K) in series with the r.f. gain control will allow setting of monitoring level for comfortable monitoring of your own signals during transmission (especially useful on c.w.). This resistor is arranged to be shorted out, usually by a control relay in the transmitter, during reception to restore the receiver sensitivity to normal.

For s.s.b. operation I find the "Broad Xtal" position the most satisfactory with the "xtal phasing" set to place the rejection notch on the unwanted sideband. Alternatively the phasing control can be used in a similar fashion to the "notch" filters used in more modern receivers to reject an annoying heterodyne—or reduce it at least. If your crystal filter appears to be rather poor in selectivity (apart from bad alignment) you will find that taking the crystal holder apart and washing the crystal in carbon tetrachloride or just plain warm soapy water often works wonders.

Upper sideband reception I find about correct with the b.f.o. offset about 30 degrees clockwise and the same anti-clockwise for s.b. Once set, do all your tuning with the bandspeed or main dial but slight manipulation of the b.f.o. control, especially with a large knob fitted, can be very helpful as a slight touch up to s.s.b. signals. With the modifications as described you should find that you can operate with full r.f. gain all the time provided the a.v.c. is operational. This is a blessing as you no longer have to dive for the r.f. gain control when a strong station comes on after copying a weak one and you no longer miss the weak signals after reading a powerful one—especially valuable on round tables. Receiver overloading will still occur with the r.f. gain fully up with a.v.c. off and manipulation of the r.f. control will be necessary when operating in this condition.

I now use my receiver almost continually with the a.v.c. on for copy of c.w. and s.s.b. signals and little alteration of the a.f. gain is required from signals of S9+ magnitude down to S1—2. Seldom do I have to alter the a.f. gain from a setting of 3 or 4 for comfortable loud-speaker operation unless the band is very poor indeed.

Another trump card of the SX28 receiver is its dual noise limiter circuits. Most receivers, even recent models, have only a simple a.n.l. in the diode detector, these are frequently quite effective.

*P.O. Box 35, Dimboola, Vic.

tive for a.m. operation but do not function when the b.f.o. is brought into operation for c.w. or s.s.b. copy and are of course by-passed if the receiver has a separate product detector. In the SX28, however, the i.f. noise silencing circuit can still be brought into operation in all modes so you have a feature here that is only to be found in the most expensive of late model receivers.

I have made up an adaptor socket to take a 6AM6 as replacement for the first r.f. tube. A 6AC7 would probably be equally as effective as direct replacement for the 6AB7 but it would probably be advisable to shift the a.v.c. to the suppressor grid to prevent blocking, alternatively remove the a.v.c. altogether from this stage. A further increase in receiver sensitivity can be obtained by using a 6AB7 in place of V2 and V6. When I originally pro-

—but was carried out in easy stages with the whole modifications being spread over a couple of years. I can assure you, however, that the effort is well worth it and that the old SX28 compares very favourably now with many modern receivers and even better than some!

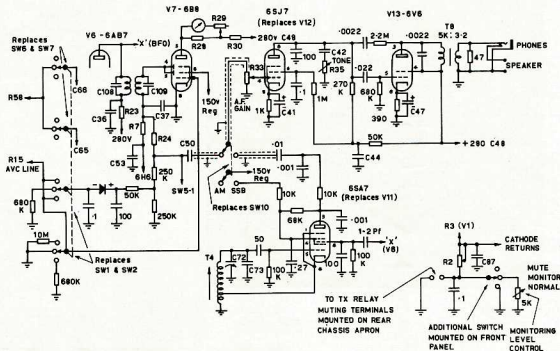
Don't forget that the gating diode in the a.v.c. circuit must be one with a high back resistance, an OA210 is a sure fire bet even though it is really a power diode, but is cheap and fills the bill. Germanium diodes are unsatisfactory in this application as their reverse resistance is not high enough.

Since writing these notes I have been fortunate in procuring a copy of a comprehensive article on the same subject published in "Radio ZS," the magazine of the S.A.R.L., for March 1964. It is significant to note that their modifications are almost identical

spread knob with a large instrument knob such as the Aegis MV1/F 3 inch diameter, preferably less flange, and the fitting of a small cranking handle to speed up full scanning of the bands.

The SX28 is a heavyweight of about 75-80 lb., and I found that a pair of solid, chrome handles, one fitted each side of the panel, made the task of removing and replacing in the cabinet much easier. The handles also match the general appearance quite handsomely.

Some oscillator pulling in either of the "a.v.c. on" positions was evident, but only when monitoring the local transmitter. This effect should be cured by removal of the a.v.c. from the 6AS7 mixer tube V3 and returning the grid tuned circuits to earth. (Lift R11 from junction of C21 and earth C21.) This modification was also recommended in the "Radio ZS" article.



cured my SX28 there were 6AC7's in place of V2 and V6 but I feel these tubes, although certainly increasing the gain, probably depreciated the signal to noise ratio.

I have also replaced the mains power transformer with one to operate directly from 240v. a.c. thus dispensing with the bulky extra nuisance of a step-down transformer—but this was actually forced on me when the original burnt out due to moisture accumulation after a lengthy absence in the Ellice Islands. I certainly do not regret the change and was lucky enough to find a replacement transformer with the same mounting dimensions.

All the above probably sounds like a lot of work—and it is, make no mistake

to those I have developed and SX28 owners would find this very interesting reading. I quote the conclusion from this article, which states:—

"The SX28, as an a.m. and c.w. receiver, is capable of good, practical performance by modern standards. Attempts to modify sensitivity, selectivity or noise figure do not appear to be warranted and the changes necessary to include modern s.s.b. facilities need not be expensive or complex. Brought up to date in the manner recommended, it will form a worthy companion piece, performance-wise, to the modern s.s.b. transmitter."

An improvement in tuning handling can be obtained by replacing the band-

One of the advantages in placing the crystal calibrator atop the main tuning capacitor compartment is that the crystal socket becomes readily accessible by just lifting the hinged cabinet lid. Thus the calibrator crystal can be easily removed and any crystal substituted for checking. I found this facility extremely handy when grinding my own crystals and having previously set the receiver calibration with the calibrator it was used as the frequency meter. (Within limits of course.)

I hope my version of the modifications has been of some assistance and that your efforts are as gratifying as my own.

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M176

A PRE-AMP. FOR 2 METRE F.M.*

BYRON H. KRETZMAN, W2JTP

THERE have been many 2 metre pre-amplifiers described in "CQ" in the past, all for the usual across-the-band Ham type of operation. This pre-amp. was designed especially for the "new" type of v.h.f. operation, f.m., where high quality fixed tuned (crystal controlled) ex-axial and police receivers are used. Secondly, this pre-amp. may readily be adapted to serve as a two-set coupler, such as when it is desired to monitor two frequencies simultaneously, using a common antenna (146.94 phone and 146.70 r.t.t.y., for example).

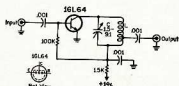
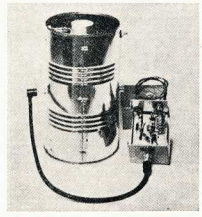


Fig. 1.—Schematic diagram of preamp. for 2 metre f.m. Resistors are 1/2w., and capacitors are 50v. disc ceramic. Coil L is wound with 14 gauge wire and has 5 1/2 turns, 5/16 inch inside diameter, spaced the diameter of the wire. The output tap is 1 1/2 turns up from the cold end.

Our pre-amp. makes use of one of the family of new n.p.n. silicon planar passivated transistors designed for small signal amplification at v.h.f. These are packaged in the new case-less epoxy encapsulated form and are manufactured almost completely by automation. The result is that here we have available, across the counter, a high gain v.h.f. transistor for less than \$1. While several different types are available from different manufacturers, we used the GE type 16L64. This transistor has a gain-bandwidth product of 350 Mc.



Pre-amp. for 2 metre f.m., shown with external high-Q co-axial cavity re-entrant filter, necessary in high density areas.

and a maximum frequency of oscillation of 650 Mc., both at 10 volts and 10 mA.

THE CIRCUIT

Fig. 1 shows the schematic diagram of our transistor pre-amp. As you can see, a minimum number of components are used; two resistors, three capacitors, and the LC output circuit. The circuit configuration is that of the grounded-emitter type. The base input circuit is at a sufficiently low impedance so that it may be directly fed from a 52 ohm co-axial cable.

Now, before too many eyebrows are lifted at the absence of a tuned input circuit, let us say that we fully realize that in some areas of high density com-

mmercial two-way radio operation, intermodulation (mixing) could occur. If you have this problem, the solution is simple; add an external co-axial cavity re-entrant filter.¹ Just in case you don't have the referenced issue of "CQ" Fig. 2 shows its constructional details. (We made a slight modification to give a better match to the transistor. Instead of using an output link we tapped up 3 inches on the inner pipe.) All you need to build it in 15 minutes, besides the tuning capacitors and phone jacks, is a large size tomato juice can and a short piece of Reynolds do-it-yourself aluminium tubing, item 10. The tubing can be fastened to the bottom of the can by either an item 50 flange or by a sawed-in-half tubing slicer, item 90. If you like, or if the QRM is exceptionally strong, you can solder the cover back on the can. (We didn't find it necessary, besides visitors can look inside the can if you don't.)

CONSTRUCTION

Our 2 metre pre-amp. is built into a 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" Premier box, number PMC-1000. Actually, the pre-amp. itself is built on a 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" scrap piece of copper sided printed circuit board, about 1/16 inch thick. Fig. 3 shows exactly where the holes should be drilled. The board is stood-off from the bottom of the box by a pair of 3/8" high tapered metal pillars.

The co-axial cable input and output connectors are Switchcraft No. 3501FP phono connectors. (Down with the eyebrows—such phono connectors are stock equipment on chassis of Motorola, GE, and other commercial mobile f.m. gear.) These are mounted so that their ground lugs may be soldered directly to the copper surface of the board. The transistor is mounted upside down, supported on its own leads, with the

(Continued on Page 6)

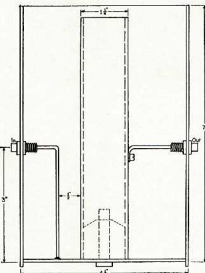
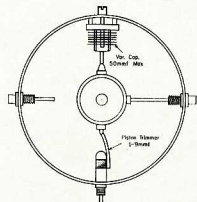


Fig. 2.—Co-axial cavity re-entrant filter mechanical details. The "in" terminal connects to the receiver fitting on the antenna relay, while the "out" terminal connects to the "in" fitting on the pre-amp. RG-58/U is recommended, each cable cut to 1/4-wavelength, about 13 inches. (The same length cable should be used to connect the "out" fitting on the pre-amp. to the "ant" fitting on the receiver.)

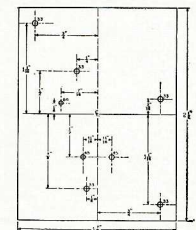


Fig. 3.—Drilling details on the circuit board chassis. The board is 1/16 inch thick and preferably with copper on both sides. If just one side is copper, drill as shown from the copper side. The numbers by the side of each hole indicate the drill gauge.

* Reprinted from "CQ," Sept. 1965.

¹ Kretzman, B., "A New VHF Operation: FM,"

"CQ," August 1963, p. 74.

² Schlesinger, "Cavity TVI Filter," "CQ," July 1964, p. 14.

GEORGE JACOBS

AT recent major I.T.U. radio conferences, a top spokesman in the United States delegation on international broadcasting questions has been a friendly soft-spoken giant with a permanent fund of goodwill and as fierce a sense of dedication as any man in radio.

George Jacob's devotion to radio started in his earliest years. Born in New York forty years ago, he was only three when his father, an industrial engineer, called for the seemingly precocious youngster at school one day to show him a radio transmitter: he can still see the blue light, he says, as if it had all happened yesterday. Two years later, his father built a superheterodyne set. One evening they got Canada on it. "We caught Canada, son, do you hear?" cried the excited parent clapping the earphones over his son's ears. "That's Toronto there!" After that there was no looking back.

Growing up, George Jacobs worked for a spell as a broadcasting technician in New York and a radar navigator during World War II. He obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from New York's Pratt Institute and joined the engineering staff in the Broadcasting Service of the United States Information Agency. In 1953, at the early age of twenty-nine, he was promoted Chief of the Service's Central Frequency Division, which is the position he still holds today.

But his professional and international responsibilities by no means exhaust the time and interest he lavishes on his subject. Recently he was asked to list his main non-professional interests. "Radio, radio, radio," he said.

Specifically, this means the time and energy to obtain a Master of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Maryland in 1960. It means senior membership in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Above all, it means Amateur Radio and writing about radio.

In the last thirteen years, George Jacobs has published more than two hundred and fifty technical articles in various journals and periodicals (including six in the "Telecommunication Journal"), which is an average of two articles a month. No cause has been more nobly served by the indefatigable author than that of Amateur Radio. Himself among the most active of that valiant esoteric brotherhood who glory in the name of "Hams," it was largely due to his persuasive prose in his space communications column in "CQ Magazine" that the necessary support was obtained for the launching of the Amateurs' own series of satellites—the famous Oscars.

At I.T.U. conferences he has been steadily making his mark. The United States delegation's spokesman at the 1959 Radio Conference for the high-frequency broadcasting service, he played an important part in the drafting of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. At the C.C.I.R. Xth Plenary Assembly in 1963, he was chairman of a sub-group on Space Broadcasting. He personally feels strongly about the work of the Union—"in the long run the most efficient means of communication will come about through international coordination through the I.T.U."



His success at conferences comes about through qualities not only of head but of heart. He is eminently and effortlessly well liked. Plodding purposefully on his rounds of delegates with a faint self-deprecatory grin on his face, he generates goodwill at his mere approach. His gentle manner and generous build seem to be intimidating that the world is after all a very agreeable place—which, if it were full of people like George Jacobs, it would be. He likes to say pleasant things and hear other people saying them. He would not know how to be pompous if he tried.

George Jacobs is married with two daughters (one of whom has apparently developed a marked preference for telephony as a form of telecommunications). These, however, are not the only occupants of his home just outside Washington. There is also his Amateur set, with the call-sign W3ASK. Radio Amateurs often use their own imaginations when it comes to identifying the letters of their call-signs. In his case, there could be no better identification for the last three than A for Action, S for Sincerity, K for Kindness.

—C.M.

PRE-AMP. FOR 2 MX F.M.

(Continued from Page 5)

emitter wire soldered directly to the board. Don't forget to use a pair of pliers as a heat sink when you solder in the transistor.

The tuned output circuit uses a readily available miniature air trimmer, the E. F. Johnson No. 189-4. This low loss capacitor is soldered to the copper faced body by means of the two tabs provided, but raised above the board by about one-eighth inch by washers. A 4-40 bakelite stud terminal is mounted at the cold or rotor end to serve as a coil terminal. The hot end of the coil, which is wound with 14 gauge wire, connects directly to the stator terminal of the capacitor, as does the collector lead of the transistor. Another bakelite stud terminal is mounted so as to provide a tie point for the base lead of the transistor, the 100K resistor, and the 0.001 disc capacitor which connects to the input co-ax. connector.

THE TWO-SET COUPLER

This pre-amp. may easily be modified to permit the feeding of two receivers. The only additional parts required are another No. 3501FP phono connector and two 22 ohm 1/2w. resistors. Simply mount the second connector next to the original output connector and feed the centre of each connector through its own resistor from the coupling capacitor. Fig. 4 shows the schematic diagram of the modified output circuit. The purpose of the resistors is to isolate the tuned input circuits of each receiver from each other, so that there is no interaction in tuning.

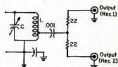


Fig. 4.—Circuit modifications for use of the pre-amp. as a two-set coupler.

PERFORMANCE

This extremely simple-to-build 2 mx pre-amp. is not the least bit unstable. We even tried a coil and capacitor tuned input circuit, temporarily mounted inside the box, and it showed no evidence or inclination to take off. The applied voltage was 14.5 positive, and the current drawn was 4.9 mA. Using a Measurements Model 80 signal generator, fed to the pre-amp. through a 50 ohm pad, we found that the actual gain, at 147 Mc., was in the order of 10 db. Several such pre-amps. were constructed, and this gain figure was found to be fairly uniform. (Using the 20 db. quieting method.)

The outboard co-axial cavity filter, when used, adds about 0.6 db. of loss, relatively insignificant. The use of this high-Q filter does, however, increase the "front end" selectivity of a receiving system significantly. With the high quality f.m. receivers of the Motorola 80D, use of this filter makes possible the operation of in-band repeaters, or in-band duplex operation. (The latter is very unpopular in high density areas!)

* Reprinted from "Telecommunication Journal," Vol. 21, No. 11.

AMATEUR RADIO

GEORGE JACOBS, W3ASK

WITH twenty years of professional experience in telecommunications, mainly with the broadcast service, one might question why I am writing a Centenary Year article on the subject of "Amateur" Radio.

The word "Amateur" is often associated with the words as "beginner," "non-professional," or "unskilful." In the case of Amateur Radio, such interpretations are unfortunate, since they are far from the truth. The very nature of Amateur Radio is such that right from the beginning it has not only kept pace with the development of other radio services, but it has often been well in the vanguard. Actually "Amateur," in the radio sense, simply denotes lack of pecuniary interest, but not a lack of technical competence. The great contributions of Amateur Radio to technology and humanity are well established.

Amateur Radio has been a part of me for almost as long as I can remember. I have been licensed since 1941 and presently hold the call sign W3ASK. I credit Amateur Radio for first introducing me to the wonders of radio communication and for kindling my enthusiasm to pursue this field professionally. Through the years Amateur Radio has brought me friendships throughout the world, friendships that vault political, social and economic barriers, and tie as fraternal, warm and sincere as any I have made in my lifetime. Amateur Radio is not only a radio service, but it is also a spirit, indeed, almost a way of life. I am indeed grateful for this opportunity to write briefly about it.

The Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, define the Amateur Service as follows:—

"A service of self-training, inter-communication and technical investigations carried on by Amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest."

How did Amateur Radio begin? In the latter years of the 19th century there already existed a keen interest in a new marvel—electricity. Amateur experimenters, mainly in Europe and North America, were making small electro-magnets, motors, dry cells, static machines, erecting neighbourhood telegraph lines and building numerous other experimental electrical devices.

It was not until the end of 1901, however, that an event took place that fired the imagination of these experimenters still further—Marconi's bridging of the Atlantic with radio signals. The press of the world was filled with jubilation, disbelief and triumph at this accomplishment. "Wireless" was on everyone's tongue. Large numbers of amateur electrical experimenters

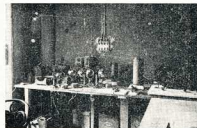
Last year the International Telecommunication Union celebrated its 100th birthday. To mark the occasion, the Editor of the "Telecommunication Journal," the official publication of the I.T.U., invited leading telecommunication officials throughout the world to write a series of articles on "Telecommunications, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." George Jacobs, W3ASK, was invited to write about the Amateur Radio Service. The following is a reprint of the original article as it appeared in the July 1965 issue of the journal.

turned away from their electro-magnets, motors and dry cells and began to explore the realm of radio communications. Amateur Radio was born!

During the first decade of this century, Amateur experimentation with radio was a difficult task, since technical and constructional material were scarce. A typical Amateur station of those days consisted of an induction coil, a condenser and a spark gap for transmitting and a simple coherent-decoder or galena crystal, and a



George Jacobs, W3ASK, CQ's Radio Propagation and Space Communications Editor, shown at his own station in Silver Spring, Maryland. George's main interest is in handling emergency overseas traffic, and you can find him doing this just about every morning, or week-end afternoons on 15 or 20 metres.



Shack of the early days.

single head telephone for receiving. It was not unusual for early Radio Amateurs to communicate with each other using such equipment, over distances of 80 to 160 kilometres.

International regulations were non-existent at the time, since there was no radio law. Everyone had an equal right to the air, and during the first decade of this century the number of Amateur Radio stations on the air greatly exceeded the number of coastal and ship stations—a fact that should qualify Amateur Radio as the "dean" of the radio services.

PIONEER SPIRIT

From the very beginning, the Radio Amateur has been a pioneer. He "tinkers" and "toys," he "tries this" and then "tries that," always with the purpose of extending the range of communication or increasing operator efficiency.

Space limitations will not permit a detailed review of all the contributions made by the Amateur Radio service to the field of radio communications. Radio Amateurs were, however, the first to demonstrate the enormous usefulness of short waves, and they also pioneered the use of v.h.f. and u.h.f. regions of the radio spectrum. They were among the first to devise practical transmitting and receiving equipment using vacuum tubes, and they have contributed much to radio propagation research. Amateur Radio was the first service to completely outlaw spark transmissions and among the first to utilise c.w. Amateurs have also led the field in devising techniques to reduce interference so that greater use can be made of the radio spectrum. Suffice to say that since its birth, Amateur Radio has been a clearing house for ideas, and a "proving ground" for almost every major technical and operational development in the field of radio communications.

EMERGENCY WORK

From the early days Amateur Radio has earned an outstanding reputation for providing communications during emergencies, when other means of communication fail or are overloaded. The annals of Amateur Radio contain an impressive record of countless emergencies, natural catastrophes, epidemics, etc., in which Radio Amateurs, with skill and devotion, and frequently at personal sacrifice, have served their communities and brought speedy relief to victims of suffering and need. Many thousands of lives, an untold amount of human misery and millions of dollars in property have been saved by their efforts. Radio Amateurs consider such assistance not a duty, but an opportunity to serve humanity.

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better way is there to learn about radio communications, than by participating in it? Through Amateur Radio one can train oneself and acquire skill and practical experience in a complex field. From the ranks of Amateur Radio over the years has come an army of trained technicians, operators and instructors.

Amateur Radio also provides a spark that can set the inquisitive mind aflame. Many of the world's leading telecommunication officials and communication engineers can trace their first interest in these fields to participation in Amateur Radio. Many of the young Radio Amateurs of today will be the professional engineers and scientists of tomorrow.

SPACE EXPLORATION

Space exploration opened a new era for Amateur Radio, as indeed it did for all communication services. Amateur Radio entered the space age on December 12, 1961, with the successful launching of the Oscar I satellite (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio). Built entirely by Radio Amateurs, and containing a beacon transmitter operating in the 2-metre Amateur band, observers in thirty countries tracked the satellite as it orbited for a three-week period. This was followed by the successful launching of a second Oscar beacon satellite in June, 1962. Now, almost at this moment, Radio Amateurs are standing by throughout the world awaiting the imminent launch of Oscar III. This will be an active communication satellite capable of receiving and relaying signals in a portion of the 2-metre band.

¹Since this article was written Oscar III was successfully launched and more than 200 two-way contacts were made through the satellite during the period March 9-24, 1963. Oscar IV, another active communications satellite, was launched on December 21, 1965, and is now in operation, although somewhat erratically.

FREQUENCY CONGESTION

The Amateur service, perhaps more so than any other radio service, is feeling the pinch caused by the congestion in the short-wave bands. There are more stations operating per kilocycle in the Amateur bands than in those allocated to other services. To make efficient operation possible under such conditions, over the years the Amateur service has adhered to a technical development programme stressing the use of narrow band emission techniques, reductions in received bandwidth, use of directional antennae and transferring operations to the v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands wherever this is technically possible. Many of the techniques developed by the Amateur service to reduce congestion have set the example for other services.

Amateur Radio is dynamic and its future looks even more exciting than its past. From its beginning at the turn of the century, Amateur Radio has grown to where there are now approximately 400,000 duly authorised persons participating in this service. Radio Amateurs are now located in nearly every country of the world, with the greatest concentration in North America and Europe. It is estimated that the number will rise to above 650,000 mark by the end of this decade.

In the years ahead, Amateur Radio looks toward increased technical assistance to "new and developing countries." Its long history shows that Radio Amateurs comprise a reservoir of trained operating and technical personnel. By encouraging and assisting in the development of Amateur Radio in these countries it is hoped to provide a source of trained communication experts who would be able to operate the various radio services of the countries concerned.

THE SPIRIT OF AMATEUR RADIO

Not all the 400,000 Radio Amateurs in the world today are interested solely

in technical matters. Indeed, a large number participate in Amateur Radio simply for the sheer enjoyment and pleasure of speaking to each other by voice, c.w., teletype, or whatever type of emission might be used. Amateurs, as a rule, chat freely with each other about their equipment, their families, their work and their leisure interests. Radio waves do not recognise frontiers or political, economic or social barriers. Personal radio contacts between Radio Amateurs of different origins, nationalities and cultures, foster—more than one may realise—a spirit of union and friendship, of peace and understanding. This aura of commonness which unites Radio Amateurs throughout the world is a bright symbol of hope for the future. This is the real spirit of Amateur Radio and one that sets it apart from all other radio services.

Amateur Radio doesn't measure its success by volume of traffic, gross revenue, or audience—but simply by how well it has served humanity.

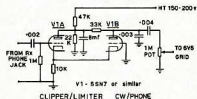
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TASMANIA

Six metres looked set for a bumper season with promising openings around 9000 hrs. until 23rd generally around 9000 hrs. and again at 1700 hrs. E.A.S.T. Most common were VK2, VK3 and, to a lesser extent, VK4. Three openings to Melbourne brightened our days and an occasional ZL, VK5 or VK6 dropped in. Channel 0 beacons at Wagga and Brisbane were heard. A 6 m signal was heard on the worthwhile openings on 31st December and 2nd, 16th and 22nd January. An interesting 20 m signal was heard in place on 31st. This would seem to be extended groundwave.

Peter 7TF's exploits using Oscar IV, will probably be recorded elsewhere; W6's amongst his calls heard and the "makings" of a ZL call.

An important fact was a 2 m contact between 7ZAH Ulverstone, and 5ZDR in Adelaide. This was arranged as a Christmas present for Mick on December 25.

One of the best temperature inversions during early January extended from the 6th to 13th. This was useful for stations with 2 m VK3 and VK5 contacts. On 8th (?) TDR heard 2ZBW. Col IZL had 432 Mcs. contacts with 3ZER and 7RL attained one way contact.

Winston 7ZAP spent much time re-writing his 2 m record book. His first was on 13th December around 1730 when he worked 3ZLUM, ZL3AA, ZL3AT and ZL3AAD. Winston tried to carefully select QTH in Hobart, a higher suburb of Hobart. His exploits continued on 8th January, when he contacted 7ZAH/M at Table Cape (100 miles) and following this 3ZDM. Next morning 3ZDM was 5/9 in this part of Hobart. On 8th January 3ZDM was worked and on the 9th and 10th 3ZAL was heard and called for 2 hours while in contact with Launceston stations, but no contact resulted. 7ZAA continued to participate in sdxs with 3ZDM at 0700 and 2130 daily.

Winston's activities confirms that the extra 100 miles from VK3 requires a suitable inversion layer between Hobart and Launceston. Channel 9 Launceston provides a good indicator as it is generally good copy in Hobart but during these times was subject to quite deep fade. Interference from CTV9 is noticeable, and on 22nd January 3ZLW and 4ATW were identified by Winston. The only Amateur signal heard was 3ZDM at 0815.

Stations were operating on Mt. Barrow and Mt. Wellington during the VK2 Field Day but nothing heard. 7ZAO.

W.I.A. D.X.C.C.

Listed below are the highest twelve members in each section. New members and those whose totals have been amended will also be shown.

PHONE

Call No.	Cor. Cnt. rics	Call No.	Cor. Cnt. rics
VK3IAHO	31 321	VK2JZ	61 254
VK3MS	34 330	VK2ADE	65 281
VK3J	35 330	VK3AGH	71 284
VK3AB	49 313	VK4HE	12 233
VK6MK	43 307	VK2AAK	38 214
VK4PJ	21 263	VK6KW	4 211

C.W.

Call No.	Cor. Cnt. rics	Call No.	Cor. Cnt. rics
VK3RB	10 339	VK3AGH	71 284
VK3J	35 330	VK3AGH	71 284
VK2QL	5 308	VK3BO	2 279
VK4PJ	29 300	VK6RL	18 265
VK2ZBE	81 300	VK3ARK	68 260
VK3NC	19 286	VK3ES	75 247

Amendment:
VK3TL 78 225

OPEN

Call No.	Cor. Cnt. rics	Call No.	Cor. Cnt. rics
VK2ADE	29 322	VK3NC	77 248
VK6RL	8 320	VK3VJ	18 274
VK3AGH	83 316	VK3JH	81 271
VK3MK	7 315	VK3VJ	18 274
VK4PJ	32 308	VK3TL	83 248
VK2ACX	6 300	VK3APK	83 243

New Members:
VK97L 99 101 VK6EZ 100 194

On 2 metres the story hasn't changed very much. The same regular group operates with Mick 4ZAA not as frequently as the air as he used to be. Frank 4ZAS has re-appeared on 2.

Bill 4ZBD has made a 9CW4 2 metre conv. with excellent results. 1 m was a new converter, too. Two GE707's; 41A; 6U8; 6CW4. It does a fairly good job. John 4PU and Colin 4KAG have been working in Brisbane, and while John 4ZJB has been working northern VK4's with his large number of 10 element YAG's.

It is now expected that 432 Mcs. contacts will soon be made here in Brisbane. Most gear is already half completed—keep your eye on this band. Agreed frequencies are 432-435. 73's from the VK4 v.h.f. group. VK4ZLH.

TOWNSVILLE

Local activity has improved with Graham VK4ZGR arriving from Rockhampton to take up a new position. At present he is operating mobile but hopes to have a 30 w. rig within a few weeks. Bill VK4ZBE was in Townsville for a few days and I was able to catch up with him. Rockhampton VK4RO in Apr and VK4ZRG have made contact on 6 metres via a path of some 40 miles. Does not sound like a bumper but has been a long time to gain right between us. Signals run 5-7, so we now have another local QTH to work into. VK4MI and VK4ZRG are at present working on 432 Mhz. 73's from Graham. During the winter, when 6 metre DX is poor, VK4ZRG hopes to have a 4CX35B in service soon on 6 metres running 150 w. VK4ZRG.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Despite the driest DX season for many years the v.h.f. fraternity within the confines of VK3 are still very active in contemplation of a belated season.

The most encouraging news available at the present time is that VK3VF, the VK3 6 and 2 metre beacon will be operating in the near future. However, by the time these notes are being perused by those who bother to read these notes, the beacons should again be operational.

During the period December 26 to January 26, short and extremely sporadic band openings have been recorded on VK2, 4, 6 and 8. With Doug 5BKR at the controls the strongest signal heard all season. Comparing these openings to previous years has yielded the conclusion that the '6-6' band has never far been the worst experienced in VK3 for many years.

The greatest boost and publicity towards 144 Mhz has been given by VK2-2.

On December 9 at 0843 GMT. Hughie 5BC worked Graham ZL3AAD, with signals RS 58 both ways. Since working ZL3AAD Hughie has again been active and has increased his tally of ZL's on 2 metres to a reported figure of 11 contacts. Mick 5ZDR received a bonus Christmas present by working VK7AH on 25/12/65 on 2 metres with signals RS S3 both ways. Mick now has VK2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 to ward his WAS 2 metres. During the same period that 5BC was working ZL3AAD and the VKP's were also working into ZL. Colin 5ZJH copied Les 4ZBJ calling 'ZL 2 metres'.

Although Les has his beam side on to VK5 signals were RS S5 and excellent copy. Later a beat signal was copied from 2ZEV by Colin and had the use c.w. been available a 2 m signal may have been made.

On 12/12/65 Colin 5ZKR at Mt. Gambier, following on the heels of 5BC, worked John ZL3AAU on 2 metres. Signals were RS S5 both ways. Although the distance was comparatively shorter the achievement is still most meritorious. The need for operators to back up beacons became evident on 12th December, when Colin 5ZJH copied the VK3 2 metre beacon at RS S3.

Although many frantic CQ's were made, the lack of signals except the beacon from VK3 was to be expected. The time has come when with the VK5 beacon being "stoked" up again, the same frustrating situation could prevail upon a VK5 operator. Here's hoping it does not.

Excellent signals from Herb 5NN (181 miles), Tony 5ZAI, Colin 5ZKR and Chris 5ZFA (300 miles) have been appreciated. Many have made stations during the last month. An occasional contact into Ballarat, etc., has also been reported. With the succulent taste of 2 metre DX still in their mouths, VK3 are planning larger beams, power, etc., to provide for brighter things to come. With increasing DX and popularity on medium wave, Australia this band could become the most interesting and rewarding for those who are genuinely interested in experimenting, which is what Amateur Radio was primarily intended for anyhow. 73's, Colin 5ZJH.

Sub-Editor: LEN POYNTER, VK3ZGP
14 Esther Court, Fawkner, N.15, Vic.

We all know where the files go in winter, but where, on where, did the DX go this season? Probably right under the best-kept secret of all time. No doubt the experts will have an answer. Just when everyone was getting set the band went dead and many carefully laid plans went for naught. However, two more than rewarded the efforts of all those who were on deck when the VK2-ZL stronghold was at last broken.

With openings across the Tasman on Nov. 7, Dec. 8, 9, plus VK3, VK3 13U, VK3 5 and 7 19U, 23rd and Jan. 2, left many VK3's with three out of four call areas worked in ZL and I guess some ZL's need only VK4, 6, 8 for VK was on 2. On 13th, 5ZJH heard the VK6 beacon, so it could well have been possible to make ZL-VK6 and take the world record. Anyway, here's hoping for bigger and better things next time.

It would appear to have done something for 2 that the JA's have done for 6. With the advent of the Channel 9's many who have never been on 6, and migrating there and others who had 2-metre gear are using it, thus popularising this somewhat forgotten band. Advances in gear and techniques are catching on and gear is being replaced when we thought they were not possible.

Oscar IV, unfortunately did not reach expectations and has been a disappointment to many. However, the signal has been copied in many areas and rare signals heard. Perhaps once again better luck next time.

The holiday period saw quite a few interstate visits and a few VK's were in and worked a number of VK5 Amateurs mobile in Melbourne. VK7ZAQ was also a visitor who called.

Unfortunately we have had no reports from VK6 to show how conditions were over there this season. However, we can only conclude that the results were similar to the Eastern States. Here's to see them again in the next month. Thanks to Bob 4ZRG for his notes from Townsville and hope to hear from him again soon. Please keep the news coming in to reach me by the 2nd of each month. 73's, VK3ZGP.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The New Year Field Day week-end was fairly successful. While not the best for DX, over 20 reports were returned and it is expected that a similar event is to be planned for the Queen's Birthday week-end in June.

The loss of 432 Mcs. for one month affected the 2 m field stations in the contest. Some long-distance attempts had been planned. VK2ZHH is currently working with 1v. on 435 Mcs. In early February he had a rather good run with about 20 watts.

Group elections occur next month. The main mobile events are the 6 and 2 metre fox hunts. There is an upsurge of 2 and 6 metre a.m. mobiles during lunch hours and after work.

From late November to early January there were between 30 and 100 2-5-metre contacts between VK and ZL. It appears that David VK2ZYV was the only station to work all four ZL districts. de 2ZTM.

QUEENSLAND

6 Mx: During the Xmas period many of the northern VK4's were putting good signals into Brisbane. Dave 4AK and 4ZCB were working everyone. David 4AK uses s.b. with carrier. As many stations do not have a 6 m, the request to insert some carrier was common.

Bob 4ZRG from Townsville made Brisbane many times with a 2 m signal.

Short skip (300 miles) enabled a contact to be made with Lance 4ZAZ in Rockhampton. This meant of course that 3 metres was over 1000 miles there and back. 2 m operators in Townsville? Closer to home was John 4PU. John worked Brisbane from his mobile. Signals were very good—such is 6 metres.

Around January 21, 22, 23 New Zealand territory over the length in the afternoon. However, no Amateur stations, VK or ZL, were heard (even locally).

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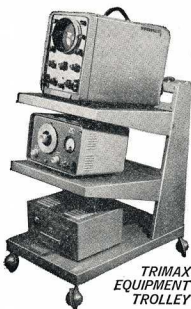
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Publications Committee Reports That...

Inwards correspondence from VK's: 6JW, 4SS, 3SP, 3UG and W. E. Olsen, Hong Kong Amateur Radio Transmitting Society, plus a technical article from D. Priestly.

The Committee finally have arranged for regular issue of prediction charts in "A.R." and advises that these will take the form of bar charts showing the times during which the Amateur bands should be usable for the following paths: Barbados, Bombay, Calcutta, Johannesburg, London, Montreal, Nairobi, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Tokyo, West Africa and Wilkes. All charts will be based upon Canberra as it was considered that such a position suited the majority of Amateurs, rather than taking Melbourne as the centre. A more detailed explanation will be given in next month's "A.R." when these charts will be published.

Many readers are commenting upon the fact that technical articles are not being featured in "A.R." It must be remembered that we rely upon voluntary contributions as we cannot afford paid technical staff, nor currently can we see our way clear to pay contributors, and steps are being taken for greater financial inducement to readers to forward articles. All "A.R." staff are voluntary unpaid workers, as are members of all W.I.A. committees, and it is a tribute to the Amateurs that so much is actually accomplished by these active members. Your Division will be like to carry out many plans for the magazine but they can only spend such money as is available to them from the Victorian Division funds until such time as this loaned money is repaid by advertisers and other Divisions. Just like you, we must live within our income, even though it doubled when expressed in dollars.

The Call Book is nearing completion and should be issued early in March, so please do not ask for copies from your Division or bookseller until we announce the exact release date. Arrangements are being made for an enlarged future issue which will be published at a definite date and issued as promised. All Amateurs are thanked for having been patient and awaiting the release of the '66 edition, the delay being caused by conditions outside of the control of the W.I.A.

For the past few years, your Division has been the most successful in the W.I.A. for the number of members who have achieved the Elementary Certificate.

Hebe VK2AKO was seen recently in a five-minute X segment on Channel 2 Week-end Magazine. She had several friends in the shack with her who have sons and husbands in the Antarctic while Hebe conducted a QSO with the Navy at the same time. There were usual shots of the antenna, the shack, etc., combined with views of the Antarctic with the voices in the background when the ladies were not on the screen. It was very well done and I understand took nearly four hours at Hebe's QTH for the photography.

We would like to congratulate Mavis VK3KS for having become the first W.I.A. member to gain the WPX on c.w. Mona, VK2AXS.

CONTEST NEWS

REMEMBRANCE DAY CONTEST V.H.F. PARTICIPATION

As this present Contest Committee is desirous of far greater activity from the operators of V.H.F./U.H.F. Stations, we are asking for ideas and suitable material from which to formulate items to be presented at the next Federal Convention.

Your assistance would perhaps help to form a Remembrance Day Contest in which more v.h.f./u.h.f. operators could take part and help their state win the Contest.

All correspondence will be read by the committee and your contribution towards greater v.h.f. participation will be appreciated.

[Write to Federal Contest Manager, Neil Penfold, VK6ZDK, 55 Moulden Ave., Mt. Yokine, W.A.—Editor.]

— . . . —

R.D. CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

Award Winners:
Receiving: L3100/P 934

N.S.W. C.W. Section:
Delete VK2GT 208

S.A. Open Section:
Delete VK5WW 421
Add VK5WV 421

Receiving Section:
Western Australia W.I.A. L6021 .. 925
L6038 .. 853
L6034 .. 126

— . . . —

CONTEST CALENDAR

5th/6th March: N.Z.A.R.T. National Field Day. (3.5 and 7 Mcs. only.)

12th/13th March: A.R.R.L. DX Competition. Phone Section (2nd week-end).

19th/20th March: B.E.R.U.

26th/27th March: A.R.R.L. DX Competition. C.w. Section (2nd week-end).

16th/17th April: "CQ" W.W. DX S.S.B. Contest.

Wireless Institute of Australia

Victorian Division

A.O.C.P. CLASS

commences

MONDAY, 2nd MAY, 1966

Theory is held on Monday evenings, and Morse and Regulations on Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.

Persons desirous of being enrolled should communicate with—
Secretary W.I.A., Victorian Division, P.O. Box 36, East Melbourne (Phone: 41-3533, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.), or the Class Manager on either of the above evenings.

For the Y.R.S. the beginning of each school year has great importance because the great majority of clubs are in schools. Loss of the interest tends to be sometimes a setback but year after year the clubs have steadily increased and from all signs 1966 will follow the same pattern—this shows the basic soundness of our efforts. I have only one complaint—the usual one of a correspondent who would like to hear all the news from everywhere. Perhaps if PS twisted an arm in VK5 and my other three readers told a few sob stories, life would be easier. At the moment, however, I'm well away with loads of news from VK2, 3, 6 and 7.

The VK7 Y.R.S. Supervisor, Mike VK7MC, has been sighted round Sydney (all you interesting people should remember your national capital is worth a visit but my news of VK7 came from the antenna. At that time there were two active Y.R.C.'s, one at Tarroona High (Hobart), where three interested teachers have 50 members, and the other at Latrobe High with 100 members, assistance being given here by Reg. VK7ZAO. VK7 Council supports the Y.R.S. and it is expected other clubs will open this year in Huon Valley and the N.W. Coast.

VK3 goes from strength to strength. Three clubs in the Geelong East Tech., and Essendon Grammar, each have had 11 members pass Elementary. Peter Cole at Camberwell Grammar is the first non-clubber to pass Elementary Teachers' Training. Colleges are being worked with the right kind of information and help—a remarkably important field this. A generous donation from Fairchild (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., of Silicon N.P.N. Transistors, will greatly assist clubs in 1966. Dr. Warwick has transferred from St. Anne's C.B.C. (Sale) but Rod JUG will lead the club, so Dr. Warwick's work will carry on. Chris Hall, club instructor at Warrnambool Tech., reports that the club has three SAWG—equipment includes Heathkit Cheyenne Tx and Heathkit HR3 Rx. Chris would like skeds—would other Y.R.C.'s please oblige? Bill at Glenelg Park Primary School Club had a good write-up in the A.P.O. (Post Office) magazine, circulation 29,000.

VK6 is not next door but Laurie VK6SA is supervisor at Wesley College, Geelong. Brother Morgan VK6RT has a club at C.B.C., Leederville, with club sign VK6LV. The nuns are following the example of St. Anne's—Sister Joan of Sacred Heart College, Higngate, is studying for A.O.C.P., so there should be a station at Higngate this year.

VK2 is alive as usual. That excellent idea—Camp Technology—had another successful 9-day session in the holiday house at Mt. Victoria, where modern instruments and components cater for an immense range of projects and experiments in Electronics and Photography, while outdoor activities such as games, walks and swimming round off the holiday. This year, 10 boys successfully completed Elementary. At Westlakes, six boys gained Elementary, and the club (as well as Y.R.S.) had useful publicity in "Interradio".

The annual Journal of the International Radio Club of Geneva. Ian O'Toole, a keen Westlakes member, is sowing seeds at Narara Public School, rival for George Park? Bruce Lewis of Kingsgrove North High and Greg. Dunne of Kingsgrove High have been successful in entrance exams and are now for Technicians-in-Training at D.C.A. A radio instructor is needed for Bankstown Police Boys' Club for one night a week. Kiana High annual Journal of Elementary members. Boys three, Waverley C.B.C. 12 (with five honours). Overseas Telecommunication Commission Prize (for Elementary passes over 85%) went to Ross Stee (Lynnham High), David Truslett (Kiama), and Steven Ford (Kingsgrove North High). Y.R.S. interview Board were present at the interview by the Y.R.S. at the school. Warren presented as evidence of his established interest and proficiency in Radio and Electronics. Mr. John Westmore, of Rosedale, has generally been successful, and 10 won of Electronics books. First Scouts in VK2 to pass Elementary are Peter Westcott and Greg. Pittman, of Strathfield. Cheers. Ken 1K1M.

YL NEWS

Hebe VK2AKO was seen recently in a five-minute X segment on Channel 2 Week-end Magazine. She had several friends in the shack with her who have sons and husbands in the Antarctic while Hebe conducted a QSO with the Navy at the same time. There were usual shots of the antenna, the shack, etc., combined with views of the Antarctic with the voices in the background when the ladies were not on the screen. It was very well done and I understand took nearly four hours at Hebe's QTH for the photography.

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ACV—3, 6, 12, 120, 300, 1,200, 3,000 at 4K o.p.v.
DC mA—3, 30, 300.
DC Amps—3, 12.
AC Amps—3, 12.
OHMS—10K, 100K, 1 meg., 10 meg.
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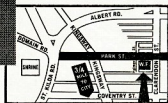
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FEDERAL AND DIVISIONAL MONTHLY NEWS REPORTS

(SEND CORRESPONDENCE DIRECT TO DIVISIONAL REPORTER NAMED AT PARA. END)

FEDERAL

Last month the editorial expressed the hope that there would be more effort made at getting the liaison between countries in Region III—Australia, New Zealand, India, Malaysia, to mention a few, so that mutual problems affecting our use of the frequency spectrum can be aired, and if necessary or practicable, solutions found.

Following closely on this thought, is an expression of support from the I.A.R.U. President, Herbert Hoover, Jr., W6ZH, as can be seen from his letter recently received by the Executive. We feel that the honor of his remarks sets the seal on present thinking with reference to I.T.U. matters, and you will see as you read it that concern is rather high in other parts of the world, for the handling of Amateur frequencies. Read it carefully, consider the implications—not only for our own part of the world, but for the handling of Amateur frequencies. Read it carefully, consider the implications—not only for our own part of the world, but for the handling of Amateur frequencies. Read it carefully, consider the implications—not only for our own part of the world, but for the handling of Amateur frequencies.

After speaking of recent visits to other I.A.R.U. Societies, the benefit to be obtained therefrom, President Hoover goes on to say:

"I believe that there is one principal problem which we face, transcending all others in importance. This is because if we fail to make the adequate telephone and radio band serious disruption of International Amateur Radio as we know it. That problem is, of course, future I.T.U. conferences dealing with frequency allocation."

"No one can be certain just when such a conference will be held. The I.T.U. itself cannot say. However, it is a fact that as a result of its Plenipotentiary Conference just completed in Montreux. No date for the next I.T.U. conference has been set. But it is most a certainty, however, that one will be held—probably within a few years."

"You are aware that the conferences establish the limits of various frequency-band assignments for Amateurs as well as for other radio services, and that normally an individual's participation in such conferences is a very active one within the basic provisions of such allocations. In other words, if the next allocation conference fails to have published assignments for Amateurs in the international allocation table, the national administrations will be obliged to reduce Amateur frequency bands to conform."

"My discussions, and those of my associates, with the I.T.U. society indicate to me that a growing Amateur recognition of the vital problem of protecting our Amateur assignments. This is indeed most encouraging. I believe, however, that even greater planning and effort must be forthcoming from each of our societies if our aim is to be accomplished."

"There is a point of major importance at this moment at which we must work toward now, without waiting for conference developments. That concerns the matter of close liaison between each society and its telecommunications officials. While procedures are not the same in all countries, usually the proposals of each administration are the results of long-term evaluation and planning. In some countries this takes the form of intensive preparatory meetings, and in others it is a more gradual process. By the time the conference opens, therefore, the administration has already established its position and, in effect, it is hard to change. It is therefore essential that the proposals submitted before the conference begin with only a little bargaining margin available."

"A delegation to a conference is not only a conference. It is essential if our overall plans, and the effectiveness of such delegations has been evident from previous conferences. However, we expect a group to do the whole job, nor is it feasible for them to accomplish the impossible feat of representing anti-Amateur by administrators who are not well disposed toward the Amateur Service."

"If ideally, if our society were active and successful in convincing its authorities to support our present Amateur allocations, the task would be much simpler. I strongly urge you to give serious thought to this

problem, and then take action by establishing suitable liaison with your governments, or expanding that contact where it already exists, working toward full support of the Amateur Radio Service."

"An intensive programme is particularly important in view of the many new and developing countries who are members of I.T.U. There are now 128 governments which take part in its proceedings, and it should be remembered that each one has an equal vote. As of today there are just 64 I.A.R.U. societies, which means that we are represented in only one-half of the countries who cast a vote in the I.T.U."

"The solution to these problems will require close co-operation between Amateur societies on a world-wide basis, and success will tax our ingenuity and resourcefulness to the utmost."

"Several of our I.A.R.U. Societies have effectively organized their efforts by appointing permanent liaison committees or 'working groups', consisting of members who have close contact with the government authorities, or special experience in these fields. I recommend this procedure for the consideration of each of you."

"I particularly wish to commend the I.A.R.U. Region I Organisation for the energetic and constructive manner in which it is helping to meet these problems. But they cannot do the job alone. There must be a parallel effort by the new Region II Organisation, and hopefully, by one yet to be formed in Region III."

"While the activities of the Regional Organisations are indispensable—especially in the kind of co-ordinated effort which is required—that the responsibility for success falls primarily upon the shoulders of each of our I.A.R.U. Societies."

"In my opinion the survival of Amateur Radio, as we know it today, will depend upon our individual efforts in the immediate future. There is no time to spare."

"I would welcome any word from you on the subjects I have referred to herein—or on any other matter which you may particularly appreciate any suggestions or recommendations you may have. If you feel there are areas in which our Headquarters society could be more specifically of assistance to you, please let me know."

VKS GETS UNATTENDED BEACON PRIVILEGES

Following representations made to the Postmaster-General's Department on behalf of the South Australian Institute Station VK3VF, we are pleased to be able to write that this beacon operating in the 6 and 2 metre band will be able to operate unattended subject to the usual conditions. It is important to note that the prime requirement is "the prompt termination of transmissions at the request of an officer of the Radio Branch."

We regard this decision as a big step forward in the growth of Amateur Radio in this country, and no doubt the many v.h.f. operators will gain important information from the continuous operation of these beacons.

Details of the present status of the pertinent information will be published as they come to hand.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE MEETING, 11 NOVEMBER, 1965

After dealing with the usual amount of inward correspondence, the Executive was acquainted with the latest drafting proposals of the new Handbook. There were several matters still to be resolved and these would form the basis for another meeting between the W.I.A. and P.M.G. representatives. The remainder of the meeting dealt with F.C.C. Conference matters, the present status of the F.C.C. fund, and the appointment of a Federal Oscar Co-ordinator, David Bellair, VK3ZFB. There was a report of the L.T.V. problems at Port Pirie.

SILENT KEY

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of:

VK3LX—L. G. H. Harding.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE MEETING, 6th DECEMBER, 1965

The meeting having dealt with correspondence, the Secretary reported that Mr. Owen was still trying to resolve with the N.S.W. Division the question of proportional representation in relation to the new Constitution. A report was made on the progress of the new Handbook, and another meeting with the P.M.G. would take place early in the new year. Reports were given on the recent Jambooree-on-the-Air and on ways of improving it from a W.I.A. point of view.

Discussion took place under general business on the Gowrie Park Y.R.C. and it was agreed that the W.I.A. had no jurisdiction in this and would write to the P.M.G. informing them that the W.I.A. did not support this idea. Other matters dealt with included correspondence in Electronic Australia, new edition of R.S.G.B. publications and clarification of P.M.G.'s letter re future representation on frequency committees.

I.A.R.U. CALENDAR, DECEMBER, 1965

The I.A.R.U. celebrated its 40th Anniversary during the year, which is a first history of the I.A.R.U. since its inception in 1925 was given. As at 1923 when the I.A.R.U. became a world-wide organization there were 14 members, of which the W.I.A. was one.

Three new Societies were admitted during the year, namely, the Bahamas, Nigeria and Zambia Societies. The Region I Division of the I.A.R.U. now 15 years old, planned its 1966 meeting for Opatitja, Yugoslavia, during the first five days of May. The Region II Division held its first meeting at Lima, Peru, in March, 1965. Moves are also being made to close co-operation with Region III, but the question of distance and finance makes this area the most difficult to deal with. Further, the I.A.R.U. is negotiating reciprocal operating agreements with the U.S.A., and it is interesting to note that the work of the I.A.R.U. now entails the part time employment of seven of the A.R.R.L. headquarters staff.

From September 14 to November 12, 1965, the I.A.R.U. held its 10th General Conference in Geneva with some 120 nations participating. The Conference dealt with various administrative matters, including the election of the Council which has now been increased from 25 to 29 members, six from the Americas, six from Western Europe, three from Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, seven from Africa and seven from Asia and Australasia (including Australia). The Conference rejected proposals to abolish the I.F.R.B., the International Frequency Registration Board, but decreased its size from 11 to five members, one from each of the five Regions. The Secretary-General of India now replaces Gerald Cross W3GSG as Secretary-General. Under the 1966 and previous I.T.U. Regulations, there was provision for conferences other than the Plenipotentiary—the Administrative, Extraordinary Administrative and Special conferences. Under the new Constitution, effective 1 January 1967, there will be two types only—World and Regional. The activities of each conference will therefore flow from the Convention, drafted by the Administrative Council and then approved by vote of the member nations. The Administrative Council will not call a not a specific conference takes up the subject of allocations will be henceforth determined by the agreed agenda rather than by title. The I.A.R.U. will also be known as the I.A.R.U. under the new Constitution as under the old.

In September, 1965, the I.A.R.C. held a convention and a separate report has been received from the International Amateur Radio Club on the activities during this period. One of the highlights was the on-the-spot issue of the new signs for exchanging Amateur Radio Convention.

I.A.R.U. headquarters has pointed out that the "unpopular" attitude of some of the "developing countries" in relation to Amateur Radio will depend on a vigorous campaign from the I.A.R.U. to assist Amateur Radio in these countries. An awareness of the international and national usefulness of Amateur Radio will induce a sympathetic attitude into these countries, for it is from these countries, now clamoring for more and more frequencies, that the major Amateur opposition could come. The A.R.R.L. has therefore taken Liberia

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UM4	250	500	400 mA.	10½" x 6½" x 8½"	41 0	on application

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AND OUTPUT



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THE FOLLOWING FISHING-BOAT FREQUENCIES ARE AVAILABLE IN FT243 HOLDERS:—
6280, 4095, 4535, 2760, 2524 Kc.

5.500 Kc. T.V. Sweep Generator Crystals, £3/12/6
100 Kc. and 1000 Kc. Frequency Standard,
£8/10/0 plus 12½% Sales Tax.

Immediate delivery on all above types.

AUDIO AND ULTRASONIC CRYSTALS—Prices on application.
455 Kc. Filter Crystals, vacuum mounted, £6/10/0 each plus 12½% Sales Tax.
ALSO AMATEUR TYPE CRYSTALS—3.5 AND 7 Mc. BAND.

Commercial—0.02% £3/12/6, 0.01% £3/15/6, plus 12½% Sales Tax.
Amateur—from £3 each, plus 12½% Sales Tax.
Regrinds—Amateur £1/10/0, Commercial £1/17/6.

CRYSTALS FOR TAXI AND BUSH FIRE SETS ALSO AVAILABLE.

We would be happy to advise and quote you.

New Zealand Representatives: Messrs. Carrel & Carrell, Box 2102, Auckland.
Contractors to Federal and State Government Departments.

BRIGHT STAR RADIO

46 Eastgate Street, Oakleigh, S.E.12, Vic. Phone: 57-6387

With the co-operation of our overseas associates our crystal manufacturing methods are the latest.



"under its wing" and the R.S.G.B. is doing the same in Nigeria, with material as well as educational assistance. The H.Q. has asked for member comment on a proposal of this sort and the W.I.A. will be giving serious consideration to such a project.

The Calendar also reports on the success of Project Oscar III. Oscar IV, was launched on December 21, and is in a highly elliptical orbit.

Two new members are proposed in this Calendar for membership of the I.A.R.U.—namely, the Club de Radio Experimentadores de Nicaragua (C.R.E.N.), and the Central Radio Club of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (C.R.C.). The W.I.A. resolved to vote for both admissions with the proviso in regard to the latter society that they make available for general publication a list of all their Amateur stations.

A list of stations logged by the I.F.R.B. on unauthorised frequencies is shown below. Any Australian Amateur hearing these or other stations in the exclusive Amateur bands should notify their Divisions on the proper forms which are available from Divisional Secretaries:—

3560 Kc.	Pyongyang	.....	BC
7000 "	Malaysia	.....	BC
7035 "	U.S.S.R.	.....	BC
7035 "	Peking	.....	BC
7050 "	Cairo	.....	BC
7050 "	Peking	.....	BC
7050 "	Peking	.....	BC
7075 "	Cairo	.....	BC
7080 "	Peking	.....	BC
7080 "	U.S.S.R.	.....	BC
7090 "	Tirane	.....	BC
7095 "	Peking	.....	BC
7099 "	Djakarta	.....	BC

In addition, the Intruder Watch, operated by the A.R.R.L., has also consistently heard a large number of unauthorised stations operating in all Amateur bands but the list is too long to reprint here. There are 41 stations listed. If you hear any such stations please take action as mentioned above.

LICENSEES IN AUSTRALIA

Members will be interested to learn that as of December, 1965, the number of licensed Amateurs in Australia passed the 1001 mark, quite a milestone which indicates Amateur Radio's growth in the Commonwealth alone. So in a little over 80 years, numbers have increased from a meagre 400 to the present figure. It is perhaps of greater interest to know that numbers have doubled since re-licensing after the 1940-45 war, when licensees were around 2500. It is a pity that our membership figures have only just about kept pace with this growth. Every endeavour should be made to increase our membership at a greater rate than the licence growth.

I.T.U. FUND

As at the 1st February, 1966, contributions to the Fund, as a percentage of the target set at the Sydney Convention are as follows:—

VK2	.....	22%	VK8	.....	85%
VK3	.....	50%	VK9	.....	103%
VK4	.....	50%	VK7	.....	100%

These figures do not necessarily indicate all monies collected in Divisions but only those received by the Federal Treasurer. Please keep the donations flowing in as we are still 55% short of our designated target.

AMATEUR BAND SUB-DIVISIONS

The following are the voluntary sub-divisions of the Amateur Bands in Australia agreed by Federal Council, and we ask all Amateurs to please observe these channels:—

C.w. only	C.w. and Phone
3500 — 3535 Kc.	3700 Kc.
7000 — 7030 Kc.	7150 Kc.
14000 — 14100 Kc.	14100 — 14350 Kc.
21000 — 21150 Kc.	21150 — 21450 Kc.
28000 — 28300 Kc.	28300 — 28700 Kc.

MEMBERSHIP RETURNS

All Divisional Secretaries or Treasurers are reminded that membership returns on Form A are required monthly by Executive. It is essential that Executive obtains figures from ALL Divisions, especially at this time of the year as per capita contributions are based thereon. Your co-operation would be appreciated.

FEDERAL QSL BUREAU

Changes in the A.R.R.L. QSL Bureau, effective immediately are:—
W/EC/WA1 — Providence, Rhode Island, 02906.
VO8 — Goose Bay Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 232, Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada.

TRANSISTORS AND DIODES

AC125	-	9/6	95c	OC189	-	19/6	\$1.95
AC126	-	9/6	95c	OC170/AP115N	-		
AC127	-	10/6	\$1.05				
AC128	-	10/-	1/-	OC11/AP11AN	-		\$1
AF114N/OC171	-			2N217	-	10/-	95c
AF115N/OC170	-			2N217S	-	9/6	95c
AF116N	-	10/-	1/-	2N270	-	13/6	\$1.30
AF117N	-	9/6	95c	2N279	-	18/-	\$1.80
AF118	-	22/-	\$2.20	2N272	-	19/-	\$1.90
BC107	-	11/-	\$1.10	BY100/OA214	-		
BC108	-	14/-	\$1.40	OA79	-	18/-	\$1.80
BC109	-	14/-	\$1.40	OA80	-	3/-	30c
OC26	-	26/-	\$2.60	OA81	-	3/-	30c
OC35/AT113A	-			OA82	-	18/-	\$1.80
OC44N	-	23/-	\$3.50	OA91	-	3/3	32c
OC45N	-	11/-	\$1.10	OA95	-	3/3	32c
OC70	-	12/-	95c	OA99	-	18/-	75c
OC71/2N215	-			HR225	-	8/6	85c
		7/6 or 3 for £1		OA211, S10A82	-	16/-	\$1.60
OC72	-	-	13/6	15c or 3 for £2	-		
OC74N	-	9/6	95c	1N3491 50 p.l.v.	-	18 a.	
OC75	-	12/6	\$1.25			9/6	95c

ZENER DIODES

OAZ200	-	15/6	\$1.55	OAZ224/BZ214	-		
OAZ213	-	12/6	\$1.25			27/6	\$2.75
OAZ213	-	12/6	\$1.25	OAZ224/BZ214	-	27/6	\$2.75
OAZ225	-	27/6	\$2.75			27/6	\$2.75

POWER TRANSFORMERS

1922	150-0-150v, 30 mA, 6.3v, 1.75a.	37/6	\$3.75
1923	225v, 0-225v, 50 mA, 6.3v, 2a.	45/6	\$4.50
2062	Voltage Doubler, 250, 250v.	87/6	\$8.75
	d.c. 80 mA, 6.3v, c.t. 2.25a.		
2064	Voltage Doubler, 340, 315v.	87/6	\$8.75
	d.c. 125 mA, 6.3v, c.t. 2.25a.		
2067	Voltage Doubler, 310, 285, 295v.	87/6	\$8.75
	d.c. 100 mA, 6.3v, c.t. 4a.		
2290	0-225v, 60 mA, 6.3v, 2a., 5v, 2a.	27/6	\$2.75
235	0-385v, 100 mA, 6.3v, 3a., 5v, 2a.	35/-	\$3.50
235	0-385v, 125 mA, 6.3v, 3a., 5v, 2a., 5v, 2a.	45/-	\$4.50

AUDIO TRANSFORMERS

2624	7000 ohm e.e., 500 ohm s.e.		
	prim.: 2, 3, 7, 8, 15 ohm sec.	46/-	\$4.60
4013	15 watt 6000 ohm c.t. 20% prim.: 3, 7, 8, 15 ohm sec.	164/8	\$16.46
4020	10 watt 8, 1000 ohm c.t. 20% Ultra Linear (Mullard 10-10), sec. 3.7 or 15 ohm		

TRANSISTOR TRANSFORMERS

TD1	Driver 3000 ohm, 2000 ohm c.t.	19/6	\$1.95
TD2	Driver, 420 ohm c.t., 100 ohm c.t.	19/6	\$1.95
TD3	Output, 375 ohm c.t., 3.5 ohm		
	500 mW, sec. 3.7 or 15 ohm	19/6	\$1.90
TD4	Output, 97 ohm c.t., 3.5 ohm	18/6	\$1.85
TD5	Output, 30 ohm c.t., 3.5 ohm	37/6	\$3.75
	5 watts		

FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS

2154	230v, 6.3v, 2 a., or	32/6	\$3.25
2160	240v, 6.3v, 2.5 a., or		
	two by 6.3v, 1.25a.	35/-	\$3.50
2155	240v, 0.5v, 7.5v, 8.5v, 9.5v, 12.5v, 15v, 1 amp.	46/-	\$4.60
12/64	240v, 6v, 4a., 12v, 4a.	50/-	\$5.00
12/66	240v, 6v, 4a., 12v, 4a.	57/6	\$5.75

ALIGNMENT TOOLS

Jabel No. 4 Alignment Tool Kits. All popular sizes. Four tools in plastic pouch, 12/-, \$1.20.

TRANSISTOR SIGNAL INJECTOR

Pencil Type 2 Transistor, complete with instructions and battery. 55/-, \$5.50.

LAFAYETTE TE-22 AUDIO

GENERATOR

Specifications: Sine wave range: 20 c.p.s. to 200K c.p.s. in 4 bands; square wave range: 60 c.p.s. to 20K c.p.s.; freq. response: plus or minus 1.5 db, 60 c.p.s. to 150K c.p.s.; output voltage: load impedance 1M ohm 7v. (max.), load impedance 10K ohm 5v. (max.). £22/2/6, \$44.25.

SPEAKERS

Well known Make, Brand New, Bankrupt Stock	Size	Voice Coil	Price
	2 inch	15 ohm	30/- \$3.00
	2 inch	15 or 3.5 ohm	32/- \$3.20
	4 inch	15 or 3.5 ohm	37/6 \$3.75
	5 inch	15 or 3.5 ohm	40/- \$4.00
	6 inch	15 or 3.5 ohm	45/- \$4.50
	6 inch	15 or 3.5 ohm	47/6 \$4.75
	8 x 6 inch	15 or 3.5 ohm	52/6 \$5.25
	12 inch	15 or 3.5 ohm	62/6 \$6.25

WIDE RANGE LOUDSPEAKERS

5 inch Twin Cone Tweeter, 15w. r.m.s. (4000 c.p.s. to 16 kc.)	45/- \$4.50
6 inch Twin Cone (60-16,000 c.p.s.)	
5w., available in 8 or 16 ohms	50/- \$5.00
8 inch Twin Cone (50-16,000 c.p.s.)	
10w., available in 8 or 16 ohms	75/- \$7.50
12 inch Twin Cone (45 c.p.s.-19 kc.)	
10w., available in 3.5 or 15 ohms 100/- \$10.00	
12 inch Twin Cone (30-30,000 c.p.s.)	
20w., available in 8 or 16 ohms 195/- \$19.50	

SPEAKER BOXES

Plastic Speaker Box, with 4 inch speaker and wire	55/- \$5.50
Wooden Speaker Box with 6 x 4 inch speaker and wire	65/- \$6.50

CHASSIS PUNCH SET

Hozan K-33, sizes 16, 18, 21, 23 and 30 mm. Complete with taper reamer in wooden storage box 70/- \$7.00

BATTERY CHARGERS

Dual, o/w. Meter in Metal Hammett Case	
6 volt 4 amp., 12 volt 4 amp.	157/6 \$15.75
6 volt 6 amp., 12 volt 6 amp.	217/6 \$21.75

MICROPHONES

Crystal:-	
Pieno Lapel Type with plug	12/6 \$1.25
CM20 Hand Type with plug	27/6 \$2.75
X43 Stand Type with plug	37/6 \$3.75
H343 Pencil Type, 100-8500 c/s. with on/off switch, 6 ft. cable	50/- \$5.00
H343 Desk Stand to suit above	21/- \$2.10
Dynalene:-	
Foster DF2 Hand Type, 50K	50/6 \$5.05
Foster DF2 Hand Type, 50 ohm	45/- \$4.50
Foster DF3 Pencil Type, 50K	50/- \$5.00
Foster DF3 Pencil Type, 50 ohm	57/6 \$5.75
Pieno X30 Desk Type with stand, low impedance	82/6 \$8.25

BEZELS AND NEON INDICATORS

Sato 3280 6-Sv. sub-miniature, red, green, blue	4/8 45c
N22 Neon Indicator, 65v., 50mA leads	3/- 30c
230v. Red Neon Bezel	6/8 65c

PARTS FOR RTV & H TACHO

Metal (NRP3), metal m.a.	50/- \$5.00
7080 or 5000 r.p.m. scale	13/- \$1.30
Henry Choke, ready wound	22/6 \$2.25
L.K. Trimmer Pot	4/- 40c
Circuit Board	6/- 60c

VARIABLE CONDENSERS

Eddystone (Ceramic) 1/4 inch Shaft	
582 Condenser, 13.5 pF.	22/6 \$2.25
583 Condenser, 63 pF.	25/6 \$2.50
584 Buttery Cond., 32 x 32 pF.	25/6 \$2.50
585 Condenser, 91 pF.	27/6 \$2.75
586 Condenser, 440 pF.	30/6 \$3.00
517 Transmuting Cond., 270 pF.	22/6 \$2.25

Rotar (Ceramic)

CB04 1/4 inch shaft, 10 pF.	22/6 \$2.25
CB04 1/4 inch shaft, 20 pF.	22/6 \$2.25
CB04 1/4 inch shaft, 25 pF.	22/6 \$2.25
CB04 1/4 inch shaft, 50 pF.	22/6 \$2.25
CB04 1/4 inch shaft, 100 pF.	22/6 \$2.25

Robbin Broadcast Gangs

RMG1 Single gang, 10-415 pF.	18/6 \$1.85
RMG2 Two gang, 10-415 pF.	25/6 \$2.50
RMG3 Three gang, 10-415 pF.	33/6 \$3.35

ROTARY SWITCHES (JABEL)

3-pole, 3-position	10/- \$1.00
4-pole, 3-position	10/- \$1.00
2-pole, 6-position	10/- \$1.00
1-pole, 12-position	10/- \$1.00

TRANSISTOR RADIO PARTS

To suit Zodiac, Grays, Tele-tone, Lincoln, Repeater, etc. (5 Transistor Radios)	
Condenser, 8 ohms, 2 1/2 inch diam., power capacity 200 mW.	22/6 \$2.25
Capacitor with knob: capacity: 6-142 pF. (aerial), 6-60 pF. (oscillator)	20/- \$2.00
Aerial Coil on Rod	7/6 75c
2-pole, 6-position, 2-2N408/OC189, 2-2N410/OC45, 1-2N408/OC71, 1-OA90	15/6 \$1.50
Output Transformer, 450 to 8 ohms Interstage Transformer, 8000 ohms to 3000 ohms	12/6 \$1.25
Oscillator Coil, 360 microhenry	8/6 85c
Pot., switched with knob, 5M ohms 6 Transistors and 1 Diode (comprising 2-2N408/OC189, 2-2N410/OC45, 1-2N408/OC71, 1-OA90)	82/6 \$8.25
Three i.f. Transformers, 455 kc.	30/- \$3.00
Complete set resistors and condensers (32)	42/6 \$4.25
Printed Circuit Board	10/- \$1.00
Cabinet, complete with earphone jack, earphone and carrying cases	25/- \$2.50

CO-AXIAL CABLES

American Type:-	
PL259 Co-axial Plug	9/6 95c
408T-1 Co-axial Plug (PL259, PTFE)	14/6 \$1.45
408T-2 Co-ax. Socket (PL259, PTFE)	8/6 85c
408T-3 Co-ax. Socket (PTFE)	14/6 \$1.47
C32-14 Co-ax. double ended female cable joining (PTFE)	17/6 \$1.75
UG175U Adaptor for PL259, to suit 1/4 inch cable	2/6 20c
C32-17 Co-ax. "T" Piece, suit PL259	23/6 \$2.35
BNC Series:-	
UG58CU Co-axial Plug (PTFE)	15/6 \$1.58
UG290/U Co-axial Socket (PTFE)	12/6 \$1.25
Belling Lee Type:-	
Co-axial Plug (suit 1/4 inch cable)	4/- 40c
Co-axial Socket	3/6 35c
Co-axial Socket (flush mount)	3/6 35c
Co-axial Cable Joiner (female)	4/- 40c

THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL

CRYSTALS

FT243 Holders—As New	
Ex 5CR458/BC11 Walkie Talkies	
4080 Kc. 4785 Kc. 4950 Kc. 5980 Kc. 5780 Kc.	
4397 Kc. 4815 Kc. 5205 Kc. 5385 Kc. 5825 Kc.	
4495 Kc. 4840 Kc. 5295 Kc. 5397 Kc. 5920 Kc.	
4678 Kc. 4852 Kc. 5327 Kc. 5660 Kc. 6235 Kc.	
4695 Kc. 5375 Kc.	
7/6 each or 3 for £1. 75c. or 3 for £2.	
DC11 Holders	
5980 Kc. 6420 Kc. 5980 Kc.	
12/6 each or £1.25.	

AMATEUR RADIO SUPPLIERS

5A MELVILLE ST., HAWTHORN, VIC. Phone 86-6465

North Balwyn tram passes corner. Money Orders and Postal Notes payable North Hawthorn P.O. We sell and recommend Leader Test equipment, Pioneer Stereo Equipment and Speakers, Hitachi Radio Valves and Transistor Radios, Kew Brand Meters, A. & R. Transformers and Transistor Power Supplies, Ducon Condensers, Welwyn Resistors, etc.



SWAN TOPICS

Most people do not realise the full range of Swan equipment available. It comprises of 16 different units which can be combined in a number of different ways to suit your pocket and your requirements. They are as follows:—

SW350 Mk. II.	Basic Transceiver, 400w. p.e.p., 150w. a.m., c.w.	£265 0 0
SW240	A.c. Power Supply, matching Cabinet, Speaker, complete with all Cables and Plugs	59 0 0
WFS500	12 volt d.c. Power Supply 500 watts, self protecting	65 18 0
SW420	20-band Transistorised VFO, in matching Cabinet	94 0 0
SW406	5-band Miniature Transistorised VFO	55 13 0
SW400	De Luxe Transceiver, with a built-in Speaker, etc., 400w. p.e.p., 150w. a.m.	292 1 0
SW300C	Commercial fixed frequency Transceiver	Price on application
VX1	5 Transistor plug-in V.O.X. Unit	26 10 0
SWAN Mk. I.	2 kw. p.e.p. in-built Power Supply, solid state, same size as SW350	Price on application
Linear	Split-channel plug-in Adaptor	25 11 10
SW22	5-band completely automatic 12 volt Mobile Whip	95 0 0
SWANTENNA	Opposite Side-band Kit for SW350	17 10 0
	100 Kc. Crystal Cal. Kit for SW350	17 14 11
	Composite 240v. a.c. 12 volt d.c. Power Supply	
	WFS 500 d.c./a.c. 12 volt d.c. to 240 volt a.c. 50 cycle, 500 watts Transistorised Inverter	
	Miniwhip—Helical Mobile Whips for 80, 40 and 20 metres	27 0 0

Swan are continually adding to this range. Watch these topics for new items.

W.F.S. ELECTRONICS SUPPLIES CO.

ATLANTIC RADIO

227 Victoria Rd., Rydalmere, N.S.W. 638-1715

36 Oxford St., Woollahra, N.S.W. 31-7811



DF-2

FOSTER DYNAMIC MICROPHONES FOR HAND-DESK USE

SPECIFICATIONS:

Output Impedance	50 ohms or 50K ohms
Effective output level	—55 db. [0 db. — (one) 1V. Microbar]
Frequency response	200 to 10,000 c.p.s.

OMNI-DIRECTIONAL DYNAMIC:

SIZE: 3" x 2-1/8" x 1".
Cable: 12 ft. of P.V.C.
Switch: on-off.
Desk Stand. Clip folds for hand use.
Colour: WHITE.
Plastic Diaphragm.

Retail Price
50K ohms
£2/14/0
+ Sales Tax 4/9

A QUALITY PRODUCT OF EXCELLENT DESIGN



Marketed by

ZEPHYR PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.

58 HIGH STREET, GLEN IRIS, S.E.6, VICTORIA

Phones: 25-1300, 25-4556

Manufacturers of Radio and Electrical Equipment and Components

Agents: D. K. Northover & Co.; Neil Muller Ltd.; Homecrafts (Tas.) P/L; Jacoby, Mitchell & Co. P/L; T. H. Martin P/L.

Joe 5JT was heard on 14 Mc., his usual happy hunting ground, using a new ground plane antenna that he had just received. He succeeded in getting "across the water" all right—585 who lives across the water in the Patagonian boat—yes, he also to Tom 5TL. Heard Joe say that he will be 80 next year, which would surely put him well into the "old" category. Active VK5, if not the oldest VK—any takers?

Gilbert 3GX now completely recovered from his sojourn in hospital, but naturally must be out from the mouths of my three XYLs and my 27½ children, to say nothing of a couple of noughts of the fabulous salary granted to me by the magazine committee. Strangely enough, I agree with them entirely, in fact, I would not only cut the notes down, I would cut them out altogether. After some 20 years of the "feeling seasons" of the magazine, I could not agree with them more, however, so far as anybody has shown any inclination to usurp me, in fact, I gave the notes away for a while about seven years ago, but was not allowed to do so. The notes were on a temporary basis until a regular writer was found. So far everybody is so busy running in the opposite direction that I am still on a temporary basis. Please remember my sensitive chaps, but please remember my sensitive and my nature, I bristle so easily!

Since the day I decided to label a.s.b. as Bruce (8MC, ex-5MC), together with his XYL Pam and the two harmonics. They were down on me for a long time, for a short period, and were to have left that day for home. However, the floods threw a spanner into the works, and they had to fly back over the week-end, the XYLs and harmonics did not know when they would be moving back. He brought "The Thing" down with him and a couple of cameras. I was on a temporary basis, and as he had it in the car with him he offered to show it to me, but my two cameras and the offer to dampen his enthusiasm. How presumptuous can they get?

Since the day I decided to label a.s.b. as "The Thing" it has bobbed up in the most unlikely places, and after getting over the shock of its appearance, I without any warning it rears its ugly head in none other than VK3—and I quote—"Mr. Arthur Barnes, Richmond, Victoria, opened a bottle of tomato sauce today in a spout and it was making for his dinner. He was rather making with his culinary efforts and looking forward to enjoying it. Then something happened, he had just started pouring some sauce when out of the bottle popped "The Thing." "It was about six inches long and I could see it stretching from the bottom right up to the neck," he said. "It seems to be some machine, and I don't think there are more steel pieces in the bottle. I was making a Sunday dinner for the friends I stay with, and one of them is sick, of course, we could not eat the food after that." Well, did you see ever? And in VK3 at that!

Talking about "The Thing"—and why I should be flustered about it, I should state I spent all of January thinking about various schemes as to how I could get down on the Ham band. I had a good idea of what I was meeting place of the Sidesburners Convention, and then hotfoot it for home. I finally gave it away in disgust, and got my own back by sending it to a spout. It is requested by Dud 2DQ to be played at the final meeting.

I was filled with interest as to the reactions of those who hear it, always allowing for the fact that it won't be played back just for spite, and getting a good laugh out of it. I received from Ern 3AEM to whom I was instructed to send the tape, I fear the worst. He said, "The thing is a little bit noisy, but Amateur Radio, he was A3JP Vera in the dim dark past. Anyway, his XYL Vera is a bit my way, she heard the tape in a trial run, and then for a replay. Attago Vera, you will do me.

Heard Cec. 5BZ calling his namesake GBZ on the 14 Mc. band the other afternoon. C.w. had been called OM, after fifty six, although I gathered from the number of times I heard you calling, that there was no reply from G. Lanc. Can you hear me?

Those of you who remember George 5EC when he was at Ceduna will be interested in the following—and I quote—"The former radio station, the building and the Church of the Epiphany, Crafer, to become priest-in-charge of the Anglican Mission of O'Halloran Hill. Congratulations George, it seems a long time since the almost 40 years on 6mx with Gordon 5XU. Again, congratulations and best 73."

Both John 5KX and Rex 5DO made a welcome re-appearance at the Christmas Social after their recent overseas jaunt. I did not see them myself, being absent on other business—and despite remarks to the contrary—to monkey business either—but had I met them I would have been glad to have met them. I tell them both, just what they could do with their travelling bags. Fancy, both of them sneaking off overseas without even as much as meeting me to take my bag. I was prepared to carry. Such ingratitude.

Johnny 5KC heard on 14 Mc. at times—apparently he has decided to retire now and again from his present 160 and 80 mhz. I secure the unexpected title of "all-bander." Quite a potent signal, too, OM.

Quite a number of unofficial delegations finding their way to the east of both sides of the local Parliament with respect to the controversial Licensing of Electricians Bill, and being received with courtesy and attention on all sides. It is possible that the powers-that-be might have a change of thought on the matter, and the various bodies concerned with the effects of the bill, and who knows, we might see a real change of heart. Incidentally, since my recent debut into Parliamentary circles as a member of the VK5 delegation on the above matter, I have been addressed on occasions as the District Member for Rose Park. You all know what you can do!

Bob 1DQ reported as back from his recent trip to the U.S.A., complete with an HW22, and itching to get on with the Y.R.S. scheme. Especially as he has such an excellent committee to help him.

Incidentally, the Adela from, a gift from VK3 and VK5, and VK6, and VK7, and VK8, and VK9, and VK10, and VK11, and VK12, and VK13, and VK14, and VK15, and VK16, and VK17, and VK18, and VK19, and VK20, and VK21, and VK22, and VK23, and VK24, and VK25, and VK26, and VK27, and VK28, and VK29, and VK30, and VK31, and VK32, and VK33, and VK34, and VK35, and VK36, and VK37, and VK38, and VK39, and VK40, and VK41, and VK42, and VK43, and VK44, and VK45, and VK46, and VK47, and VK48, and VK49, and VK50, and VK51, and VK52, and VK53, and VK54, and VK55, and VK56, and VK57, and VK58, and VK59, and VK60, and VK61, and VK62, and VK63, and VK64, and VK65, and VK66, and VK67, and VK68, and VK69, and VK70, and VK71, and VK72, and VK73, and VK74, and VK75, and VK76, and VK77, and VK78, and VK79, and VK80, and VK81, and VK82, and VK83, and VK84, and VK85, and VK86, and VK87, and VK88, and VK89, and VK90, and VK91, and VK92, and VK93, and VK94, and VK95, and VK96, and VK97, and VK98, and VK99, and 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TASMANIA

Well, the holiday season is well and truly over, and most people have recovered from the over-indulgence of various things, and although this is the third month of 1966, it is the first month of our (Institute's) financial year, and so is a busy month in all Divisions, with annual meetings and dinners, etc. and it behoves us all to pull our weight and help out where at all possible, which leads me to the point I'm trying to make—the least every licensed member of the Institute can do if he is at all interested in his hobby, is to record a vote in the election of his Divisional Council. This year we lost three of our most important and hard-working members, Charlie TK5, our poor overworked Secretary is resigning due to change of job and no one was too much else on his plate, and so regretfully steps down as Treasurer; and likewise Ted TE8, our Bulletin Editor and general agitator and factotum has a transfer to another branch in his place of employment, and finds he has to go back to night school for the next couple of years. So you see we are really in a lull. However, there is one bright spot, Anne TLY at our February general meeting, volunteered for the job of Bulletin editor, and I'm sure I speak for you all when I say "Thanks, Ted for a job well done," and "Thanks Anne for showing all the male members present at the last meeting that although you are only small in stature you're big enough to tackle a masted job." I feel sure every member will be behind you, and assist you wherever possible.

Winning TZA2P among the boys during this year's Ross Hull Contest, and worked into ZL on 2 metres with really F.B. signs both ways. Good work Wins! Our Annual General Meeting and Dinner is to be held in Hobart this year, on Saturday, March 28. I hope we will see as many members as can possibly make the trip from other zones here for both the meeting and the dinner—what about making a party—three members per car? XLY's or 40 at nicely in the averaged-sized car—park the harmonics with the neighbours or mother-in-law, and come to Hobart for the week-end, 26th-27th March. Remember also please, gentlemen, sub. are now due. T3's Geoff. TZA5.

A. R. R. L.

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NORTH-WEST ZONE

The first meeting of this Zone for the new year, took place at our usual headquarters, Lakin's Hall, Ulverstone, on Tuesday, 1st February.

Although I was not present my spies informed me that the meeting was a social one with approx. 24 in attendance.

The chief attraction of the evening was a lecture given by Mr. Bonde, of the Meteorological Division of the Weather Bureau. His subject being, "Radio Aids on Weather Forecasting." Members were given a first-hand insight into that particular field and some interesting photos were shown.

After the lecture, George TXL got up and addressed the gathering on his recent visit to the Hamilton S.A.B. Convention in VK3 land. My spy told me that George was very impressed with all the latest gear on display, particularly the kilowatt amplifiers suitable for mobile operation—so the rumour goes—some of the s.a.b. gang switch on their "5000 watts pep" liners when conditions get

a bit rough or when some of the a.m. gang get too close in frequency to their net!!

Just goes to show what lengths some people go to, just for their own selfish satisfaction—I've always thought that 300 watts pep is more than enough power for anyone. Anyway Sam T8M is more than pleased with his Galaxy 300 watts pep pep delivery. Last year, I've been told that Sam has worked over 100 countries on s.a.b.

The radio outfit will soon be arriving and then I guess a few "halo" antennas will make their appearance on the highways. I suppose these bods will be known as "saintly drivers."

The meeting concluded with another auction—but I don't know who bought what and why.

Another member of this zone is leaving us—Bruce Kelly. The best of luck in your new job Bruce and keep the N.W. Zone informed of your activities over the air occasionally.

Seems to be all this month but hope to see you at the next meeting. T3's, VK7MS.

HAMADS

Minimum 5/-, for thirty words.

Extra words, 2d. each.

Advertisements under this heading will be accepted only from Amateur and S.W.V's. The Publishers reserve the right to reject any advertising which, in their opinion, is of a "copy" nature. Copy must be received at P.O. Box 36, East Melbourne, C2, Vic. by 8th of the month and remittance should accompany the advertisement.

COMMUNICATION Receiver, Halli-

crafter SX28, previously advertised. Highest reasonable offer accepted. This receiver is an excellent performer and full coverage 500 Kcs. to 30 Mcs., with bandspread, on 80, 40, 20 10 metres. It is complete with auto-transformer, loud speaker, instruction book and has an extra S9ER. Ring Alf Chandler, VK3LCL, 50-2556, or write 1536 High St., Glen Iris, Vic.

FOR SALE: Sideband Generator, output 5 to 5.5 Mcs.; includes transistorised separate v.f.o., crystals and 2.1 K.c. mechanical filter, \$50 (£25), or offer. 240v. a.c. or 12 volt d.c. h.d. Power Supply, complete in rack mounting case (less vibrator); output is 300 v. 100 mA. and 12 v. a.c. or d.c., \$10 (£5). 45 ft. transportable "A" frame mast, very light, easily erected or dismantled, ideal for portable work. Since it is in 12 ft. sections, able to work in 12 ft. sections, \$20 (£10). Ring Hepburn, 98-2414, evenings, or write to 4 Elizabeth St., East Brighton, Vic.

FOR SALE: 2-metre Transmitter, xtal controlled, 2E26 p.a., 15 watt output, fully t.v.i. proofed. 6-metre Transmitter, xtal controlled, provision

for external v.f.o., QQE06/40 p.a., T.v.i. proofed. 300 volt 250 mA. Power Supply and 10 watt Modulator. All above mounted on single rack, complete and ready to go, £35 the lot, or will sell separately. Also 144 Mcs. Gelco v.f.o., unused, with tubes, £8. Many other small items, inc. 8 and 2 metre Converters, Valves, etc. Owner leaving district. VK2ZIH, I. Hopkins. 46 Mulda Street, Dapto, N.S.W.

HALLICRAFTER SX101, Mk. 2. Ham band Rx. Ser. No. 175324. Switched SBs. Xtal Cal., 0.5 Kc., c.w. sel. Ex. order, £120. S.A.E. info., 25 Millen St., Hughes, A.C.T.

HT37 Transmitter, a.m./c.w./s.s.b., as new. Must sell to best offer. Your chance of a good buy. 126 McCarrs Creek Rd., Church Point, Sydney.

RECEIVER, Heath GR91, 110v., 4 band, b/cast to 30 Mc, £17/10/-, Sig. Gen., Advance model B4B, 30 Kc. to 30 Mc., £21. V.T.V.M., £15. Len Hearn, 166 Sycamore St., Caulfield, Vic. Ph. 53-3380.

SELL: Mosley TA33 Jr. Beam (s.w.r. 1.2 to 1 phone, 1.5 to 1 c.w. all bands), 65 ft. 52 ohm co-axial and fittings, new (not war surplus), £35. Tower, 43 ft., galv., self supporting, 3 ft. base, made to order, £35. C.D.R. Rotor AR22—220, little use, £15. Duo-doublet antenna, 40 and 80 mx, VK7JR special balun (s.w.r. 1.3 to 1), 45 ft. 75 ohm co-axial (new) and fittings, £7. Crystal mike, p.t.t. with 3 cont. plug, £3. G.D.O. Q-Match, new, and Antennascope, complete, £17/10/-, VK3VH, 34 Marshall Ave., North Clayton (nr. Monash University), Victoria.

SELL: TA33JR Triband Beam, complete with automatic rotor and control unit, £37/10/-, Also "Linear Systems" mobile P/S, 800v., 450 mA., 275v. and bias, £60. Suit any transceiver. VK3XCO, 44-1823 evenings only.

TYPE S a.c. Power Supply, unmodified and in excellent condition, 550, 300, 250, 12 v. d.c., 12 v. a.c., \$19. Six metre Converter with power supply, on chassis, \$10. Receiver R1155B with speaker and power supply, \$55. 40 watt Mico miniature Soldering Iron with low voltage tans., \$6. Dc./d.c. Converter to suit s.a.b. transceiver, 750 v., 250 v., input 12 v. d.c., with two in-built control relays. The two supplies in copper box 10 in. x 10 in. x 1 1/2 in., \$45. W. D. I. Smith, VK2TS, R.M.B. 100A, Mangrove Mtn., N.S.W.

WANTED: Modulation Transformer, at least 30 watts audio, greater preferred. Size, particulars to B. L. Jones, VK7TA, 2 Richmond Pde., Sandy Bay, Tas.

WANTED: Search Receiver (APR-4) or similar. Converter boxes TN 16/17/18/19 also required for same. VK2AAK, Kulnura, N.S.W.

WANTED: 2-metre Transceiver, a.m. or sideband rig, or compact 2-metre Transmitter with or without Rx converter. Write first to VK3AXE, 383 Warrigal Road, Burwood, Melbourne.

A LARGE RANGE OF TRANSMITTERS, RECEIVERS, TEST GEAR, AND DISPOSALS RADIO PARTS AVAILABLE

★ SIGNAL GENERATORS

Type LSG10, 120 Kc. to 260 Mc., \$26. Type LSG11, 120 Kc. to 390 Mc., provision for xtal, \$30, both plus freight.

TE22 Audio Generator, freq. range: sine 20 c/s-200 k/c., square 20 c/s-25 k/c., in four ranges. Output, 7v. p-peak. Output impedance, 1,000 ohms, \$42.

★ C.W. TRANSMITTER

80-10 metres. Geloso 4/102 v.f.o., 2E26 buffer, 813 final, pi-coupler output. Separate meters for grid and plate current. Excellent table-top rig. Less power supply, \$50.

★ POWER SUPPLIES

300v. at 150 mA., 6.3v. at 3 amp., fully enclosed, on 19-inch panel, \$6, complete with meter \$8.

★ METERS, P25 TYPE

0-500 uA., \$5.25; 0-100 uA., \$6.95; 0-1 mA. \$4.50; 0-10 mA., \$4.50; 0-50 mA., \$4.50. Full range of Meters and Multi-Testers available.

★ CO-AXIAL CABLE

UR70 72 ohms, 3/16 inch diam., in 27-yard rolls, \$2 plus 75c pack and post. In as new condition.

★ 80-40 METRE TRANSCEIVER

San Electronics QTR7. Tx: 6BQ5 p.a., 6BQ5 modulator, xtal locked. Rx: Tunes 3.5 to 11 Mc., 1 watt audio output, 230v. a.c., \$90.

★ SAL39 AMPLIFIER KLYSTRONS

Pulse Service: 120w. input, 30kw. output, duty cycle 1%, freq. range 960-1230 Mc. **C.w. Service:** 50w. input approx., 300w. output approx. Ideal tube for 1296 Mc. band. \$20 plus freight.

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Communication Receivers, Test Equipment, etc. Call, write or phone. Equipment inspected and picked up at your convenience any night or week-end.

★ GOLD PLATED CRYSTALS

One only G.E.C. 1,000 c/s. vacuum mounted, gold plated Crystal. Octal base.

One only Marconi 2,000 c/s. vacuum mounted, gold plated Crystal. B7G base.

Prices for above on application.

★ MINIATURE CAPACITORS

New shipment. 600 v.w. Values: 0.001, 0.02, 0.005, 0.0005, 0.0002, 0.0001 uF. \$2 for 80 plus freight.

★ RESISTORS

$\frac{1}{2}$ watt, I.R.C., Welwyn, Eire, Ducon, Philips, \$2 per 100.

★ CRYSTALS

Personal shoppers only, \$1 each.

★ AR7 COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

Complete with five coil boxes. 120 Kc. to 25 Mc. 10 tubes. All resistors and capacitors replaced, immaculate condition. \$90.

★ SPECIALS

813 Beam Tetrodes, \$5 each.

7-pin skirted Valve Sockets, P.T.F.E., insulation, silver plated, only 20c each, c/w. shield.

★ C.R.O. TUBES

CV407, \$1 each; CV392, \$1 each.

★ TRANSISTORS

Brand new. OC72, OC44, 2N132, OC66, OC45, 80c each. AT1138 Power Transistor, 30w., Class B, \$3. Also Diodes: OA71, OA81, OA95, 35c each.

ANY QUERIES

Beginners are welcome, ask Jim and Laurie Gardiner any questions. They are Amateur Radio operators and will be only too pleased to assist.

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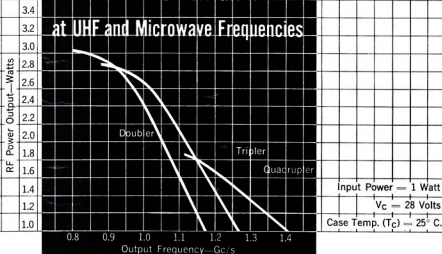
2.5 Watts Output with 4dB Gain at 1000 Mc/s as a Tripler

TD-60

RCA-2N4012 "overlay" Transistor

FREQUENCY MULTIPLICATION
WITH POWER GAIN

at UHF and Microwave Frequencies



Now for the first time, you can achieve frequency multiplication with power gain at microwave frequencies with a single solid-state device, the new 2N4012 silicon transistor. With this new "overlay" unit, you can greatly simplify circuit design as well as reduce costs. At 1 Gc/s, one single 2N4012 can replace both the transistor power amplifier and varactor diode stages previously required.

Offering frequency multiplication with power gain in the 1 Gc/s region, the 2N4012 as a doubler, tripler, and even as a quadrupler, extends transistor performance into the microwave region with watts of power! When used in a common-emitter configuration, this transistor provides stable operation—power output varies smoothly with changes in power input.

Find out how the 2N4012 can help you cut costs by eliminating the varactor and reduce the size of hardware in space, military, and commercial applications. For technical data, price, and delivery, contact Amalgamated Wireless Valve Co. Pty. Ltd., 348 Victoria Road, Rydalmere, N.S.W., or any interstate office.

	2N4012 DOUBLER	2N4012 TRIPLER
Output Power	3 (typ)	2.5 (min)
Output Frequency	800	1002
Input Frequency	400	334
Conversion Gain	4.8 (typ)	4 (min)
MAXIMUM RATINGS	V_{CEO} 65 Volts	
	V_{CEV} 40 Volts	
	V_{BEV} 65 Volts	
	V_{EBV} 4 Volts	
	I_C 1.5 Amperes	



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